Government of
Saskatchewan

Annual Report
1991-92

Saskatchewan
Parks and
Renewable
Resources

Legislation

The Provincial Lands Act
The Prairie and Forest Fires Act
The Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act
The Wildlife Act
The Fisheries Act
The Forest Act
The Parks Act
The Regional Parks Act
The Renewable Resources, Recreation and Culture Act

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Quality Services and Resource Management - Today and for the Future

92-06267/

Annual Report 1991-92

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1992

Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources

Minister's Transmittal

To her honour, the Honourable Sylvia O. Fedoruk, OC, SOM, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan

Madam:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources for the year ending March 31, 1992.

Respectfully submitted,

Darrel Cunningham
Minister

Deputy Minister's Transmittal

To the Honourable Darrel Cunningham, Minister, Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources

Sir:

I respectfully submit herewith the 1991-92 annual report of Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources.

Mission & Values

Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources

- *We are entrusted with the care of Saskatchewan's wealth of natural resources - fish, forests, lands, parks and wildlife.*
- *We ensure these resources are wisely protected and managed for recreation, economic and subsistence use and sustained for future generations.*
- *We consult and inform the public about our plans and activities. Our service is professional, attentive and friendly.*
- *We fulfill government expectations reliably and manage public assets prudently. .*
- *We work as a team. Respect and recognition govern employee relations.*
- *We are proud of what we do. We are innovators and leaders in our field and have a positive impact on the quality of life in Saskatchewan.*

Deputy Minister's Message

The year 1991-92 was a period of significant change and challenge, including a new government and difficult budget management guidelines. The department met its goals through the exceptional efforts of dedicated staff.

I would like to highlight some of the more significant accomplishments for the year:

Forest fire expenditures were less than $30 million, for the first time since 1985. Forest loss was contained to one-third of the amount of primary merchantable timber lost in 1990.

Forestry Branch supplied 11.2 million trees for planting and signed a Partnership Agreement in Forestry with the federal government. This agreement integrates all forest values - wildlife, timber, recreation, fisheries and water - into management policies.

In spite of reduced budgets, all 31 provincial parks continued to be operated. Work was begun on legislation to add an additional 215,000 hectares of parkland to the parks system.

The department worked to enhance its relationship with Indian people. New fishing guidelines were created to reflect court decisions respecting aboriginal rights. The Native Liaison Program and the Wildlife Memorandum of Understanding were initiated and the department played a major role in the treaty land entitlement process.

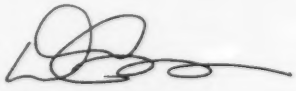
We were involved with many partners to establish a Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre to collect information on species and habitat. A Protected Areas Study was undertaken to assess the current level of land protection and to establish future goals. One of the partners in this initiative is the new Nature Conservancy Data Centre.

Great strides were made towards preserving critical habitat for wildlife, including co-ordination and delivery of the Saskatchewan component of the International Piping Plover Census. Saskatchewan has the distinction of being the most important area in the world for this endangered species.

The Fisheries Strategies of the 90s were initiated with a fisheries co-management pilot project on Reindeer and Wollaston lakes.

Public awareness of department programs was heightened through the conservation officers, who increased the number of public education meetings by 55 per cent.

I thank our employees for their dedication and skills in making this another successful year in caring for Saskatchewan's natural resources.



Douglas Cressman
Deputy Minister

Department Goals, 1991-92

1. To protect and enhance fish, wildlife and forests to ensure their perpetual supply.

2. To develop and operate a comprehensive system of parks for public enjoyment and education.

3. To ensure management, use and disposition of land in a manner that satisfies public access and resource conservation.

4. To maximize economic returns and social benefits from resources and programs without compromising conservation principles and long-term supply.

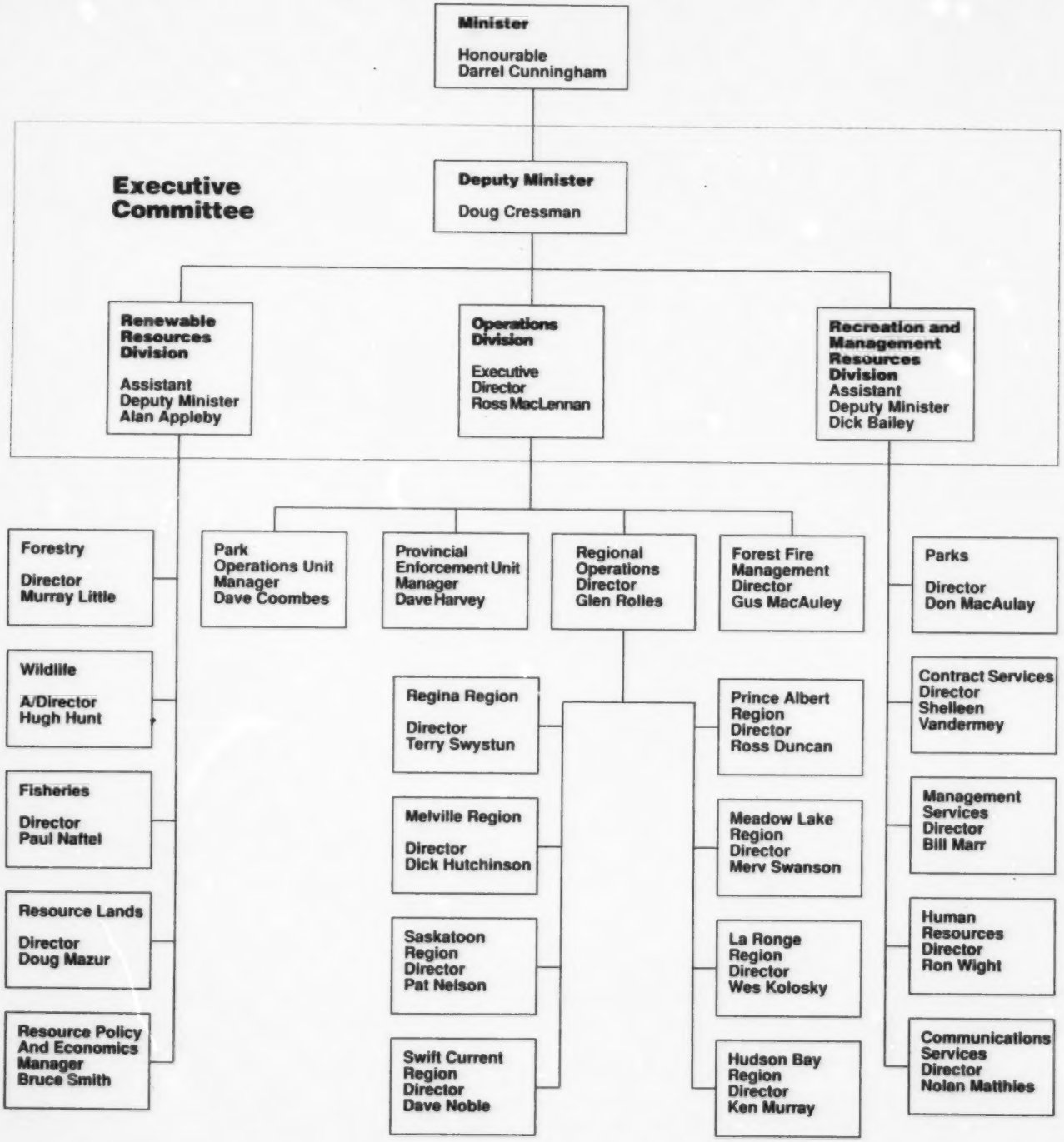
5. To promote utilization of departmental programs, services and facilities by developing and maintaining public awareness.

6. To manage the department's fiscal and material resources efficiently and effectively.

7. To ensure a work environment that maximizes opportunities for employee contribution, development, effectiveness and safety.

8. To provide high-quality service and close consultation with the public.

Department Organization



Renewable Resources Division

Alan Appleby,
Assistant Deputy Minister

This division, which includes Wildlife, Forestry, Fisheries and Resource Lands branches, and the Resource Policy and Economics Unit, develops and manages integrated policies and programs related to Saskatchewan's renewable resources.

Fisheries

Saskatchewan's 94,000 lakes, streams and reservoirs contain 68 species of fish, 21 of which support components of the provincial recreation, tourism and fishing industries.

The recreational fishery involves more than 200,000 anglers who harvest four million kilograms of fish. This fishery generates more than $200 million annually in economic activity.

Saskatchewan's commercial fishery supports 2,000 jobs. The annual harvest is about three million kilograms of fish, worth about $5 million to the primary producers.

Many people, including treaty Indians, Metis and northern residents, use fish for food. Their annual harvest is about 1.8 million kilograms.

The following is a summary of fisheries management programs undertaken by the department in 1991.

Planning

Public comments on the proposed strategic plan for fisheries were summarized in the document entitled *The Process of Developing a Strategic Plan for Managing Saskatchewan's Fisheries in the 1990s*. The plan describes processes to ensure fisheries sustainability through conservation and stakeholder involvement in management and allocation decisions.

Fisheries Management

Regional Fisheries Management

Biologists examined 109 waters during the summer to determine the status of fish populations and update fisheries management plans. During the following winter, an additional 74 waters were assessed for suitability for fisheries development and forest cutting reserves. The results are summarized in the pamphlet *Fish Facts 1991*.

Fish Habitat Protection

The Fish Habitat Protection Program prevents potentially harmful consequences of developments on fish and fish habitat. In 1991-92, staff reviewed 12 environmental impact statements, 41 major development project proposals and 102 miscellaneous development proposals.

Fish Stocking

In 1991, 34 million eggs and fingerlings were raised at the Fish Culture Station and stocked in 210 Saskatchewan waterbodies. The *1991 Stocked Waters* pamphlet indicates where these fish were stocked. In addition, 14.2 million cisco eggs were sent to South Dakota. The Fish Culture Station handled 95 school groups and 12,000 other visitors.

Fisheries Research

A three-year study of streams in the forested area of Saskatchewan was initiated through the Partnership

The pike rearing pond at Van Patten's Creek.

Agreement in Forestry (PAIF). The study has two objectives:

- to determine whether the current reserve strips of trees that remain between forested areas and streams can be modified while maintaining water quality and protecting fish habitat; and
- to develop methods for predicting a stream's ability to support fish.

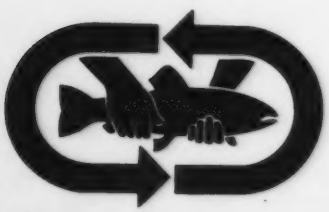
Biologists evaluated walleye spawning habitat using velocity, substrate and water depth as criteria. An evaluation of fry and fingerling stocking indicated that the former is successful when adequate zooplankton populations exist. Fingerling stocking requires adequate forage fish populations to be successful.

A sturgeon recovery plan for the lower Saskatchewan River and Cumberland Lake area was released. The population is affected by habitat changes and loss of spawners. Current harvests are not sustainable. The plan recommends habitat and fishing changes as well as co-operation with agencies in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in management, monitoring, restocking and enhancement work.

The northern monitoring program continued, with fish population assessments in Mountain, Oliver, Frobisher and Wasekamio lakes. The second phase of the fish population assessment of Lac la Ronge was also completed.

Special Projects

An innovative approach using habitat data was developed for estimating Total Allowable Catches (TACs) for walleye, lake trout, pike and whitefish. TACs, which are a means of ensuring sustainable development, will be the basis for future fisheries management in Saskatchewan. The results of this work have been discussed with fisheries management biologists and a report prepared.



Their Future is in Our Hands

People of all ages enjoy fishing.

Fish Enhancement

Using a fund created from a 30 per cent levy on angling licence fees, the department initiated 13 new fisheries projects, nine of which were co-operative. These included installation of three aeration systems, one lake reclamation, habitat improvement of three streams, development of two trout ponds and one snow removal project. Work also continued on another 12 projects initiated before 1991. These involved improving habitat, developing trout ponds and experimental trout stocking.

The department continued operation of 42 projects, including 23 aeration systems, 11 rearing ponds, catchable trout stocking in five ponds, one mini and one mobile hatchery and one snow removal project. In addition, the Qu'Appelle walleye nursery and walleye enhancement program at the Fish Culture Station were operated with funds from the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund.

A total of 116 fish enhancement projects have been developed since the program was initiated in 1984. Volunteer organizations have assisted with 73 of them.

Recreational Fisheries

Angling

The trend to lower angling licence sales since the early 1980s abated in 1991-92 when 164,938 angling licences were sold. This is similar to sales in 1990.

A two-year Angler's Guide was introduced to reduce costs while maintaining its quality appearance.

Management Plans

An agreement was signed with the Province of Manitoba to better manage fisheries on 40 lakes and streams which straddle the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border. Manitoba sport fishing limits were implemented on Athapapuskow Lake. Manitoba angling licences were also validated for the Saskatchewan portion of this lake.

Upper size limits were reduced for pike, walleye, sauger, lake trout and grayling in the Central and Northern Management Zones to protect more large game fish and sustain angling quality. Limits were converted to length to simplify measurement and be less harmful to fish when released.

Thirty-four new waters in the Northern Management Zone were designated "high quality" or "catch and release." Other management plans included closures to protect spawning fish on two waters, reduced limits on two waters and boating restrictions on 18 waters, all in the Southern and Central Management Zones.

Family Fishing Day, Saskatchewan's third free-fishing day, was held June 8, 1991. The day is intended to promote fishing as a family recreational activity. Special events were held at Good Spirit Lake to commemorate the day.

Commercial Fishery

Harvest

The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation continued to encourage fishermen to restrict harvest of lake trout. The current glut of wild and aquaculture-produced salmon is affecting lake trout markets.

In contrast, pike prices reached an all-time high, and walleye and whitefish prices improved slightly. The corporation negotiated a major mullet sale in 1991-92 which allowed Saskatchewan fishermen to harvest more than one million kilograms, the highest production in over 20 years.

A total of 113 commercial bait-fishermen harvested 12,947 kilograms of bait fish valued at $81,045. One fur farming and seven brine shrimp licences were issued.

Fishing Assistance

Under the Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Program, created to help northern fishermen deal with high transportation costs, fishermen received about $300,000. Approximately $90,000 was spent on mullet price support to encourage harvest of this under-utilized fish.

Aquaculture

Interest in aquaculture, or fish farming, has stabilized in Saskatchewan. The department issued 2,081 fish farming licences, of which 76 were commercial and 2,005 were private.

Forestry

Saskatchewan's forests cover 35.5 million hectares, just over half of the province's total area. Most forested land is located in the northern part of the province and is publicly owned. The forest industry contributes almost $225 million annually to the provincial economy.

On provincial Crown lands, the forest is divided into two areas by the Churchill River: the Commercial Forest Zone in the south and the Northern Reconnaissance Zone. Department activities are concentrated in the Commercial Forest Zone, where resource use is the greatest.

The role of Forestry Branch is to develop and administer programs for the management of Saskatchewan's forest resources. Effective management is undertaken through Forest Management Licence Agreements (FMLAs) negotiated with major industry, timber supply analyses, timber control, silviculture and forest inventory. The branch directs programs which optimize economic, social and environmental benefits from Saskatchewan's forests, now and in the future.

On June 5, 1991, a five-year Canada-Saskatchewan Partnership Agreement in Forestry was signed. This agreement committed $30 million to strengthen Saskatchewan's forest sector, $2 million more than the previous agreement. As well, the agreement called for the development, with public input, of an Integrated Forest Resources Management Plan. The long-term plan will consider all forest values, including wildlife, timber, recreation, fisheries and water, over a full forest life cycle.

Forest Industry Production

Forest industry paid just over $2.3 million in Crown dues, fees and royalties to the provincial government. Other revenues, including grazing, hay and recreational leases, contributed an additional $800,000 to provincial revenues.

In addition to the payment of Crown timber dues, FMLA holders are responsible for paying into, and administering, Reforestation Trust Funds.

Forestry Development

The Forestry Development Section was formed in January 1991 to co-ordinate long-term forest planning and policy functions and to develop new Forestry Branch programs.

Section staff continued developing policies concerning agro-forestry, co-management agreements, private woodlot management, public involvement and non-timber values of the forest.

As well, staff developed and implemented a public information and communications program. Work began on the development of a school-based forestry education program.

The department, in partnership with the Saskatchewan Forestry Association, continued its support of the non-profit TREEmendous Saskatchewan Foundation which encourages tree planting.

Silviculture Programs

The department maintained the schedule of co-ordinating the planting of 50 million trees between 1988 and 1993. Forest industry planted almost two-thirds, or 7.34 million, of the 11.2 million trees planted. The department planted approximately 3.9 million seedlings.

The two provincial nurseries produced 9.35 million bareroot and container seedlings, while private growers, under contract with the province, produced a further 1.89 million trees. The provincial nurseries also supplied approximately 103,000 trees for extension programs, including youth groups, woodlots and the TREEmendous Saskatchewan program.

Over 1,600 hectares of harvested area were treated by scarification to encourage natural regeneration, and more than 1,600 hectares of established regeneration were thinned or weeded, either mechanically or by hand.

Insect and Disease Monitoring and Control

The department worked closely with Weyerhaeuser Canada to map and evaluate spruce budworm infestation in the Big River area and to develop an integrated management program to combat the insect.

In the southern regions, department staff conducted Dutch Elm Disease surveys, with most major urban centres checking their own elms. The disease was detected in several locations in the province, including the Qu'Appelle, Souris, Carrot and Saskatchewan river valleys and the communities of Estevan, Weyburn, Shaunavon and Regina. In the Sherwood Forest, just west of Regina, about 500 infected and hazard trees were destroyed

Provincial forest nurseries produced more than nine million seedlings.

as a control measure, as were 700 in the Estevan control area.

Forest Inventory

During the year, the section continued to develop and build a computer resident data base. Updated information was added for one million hectares in the central and eastern portion of the Commercial Forest Zone. A re-inventory of the Fort a la Corne, Nisbet, Moose Mountain, Duck Mountain and Cypress Hills areas of the Provincial Forest was initiated, with the acquisition of 6,500 square kilometres of aerial photography. The section also produced 5,000 square kilometres of new maps and updated an additional 105 maps to reflect harvesting, wildfire, administrative changes and other activity in the forest.

The department supplied data, compilations and statistics to industry, government agencies and consulting firms. It also provided copies of 11,000 maps and 2,700 aerial photographs, and loaned an additional 2,500 aerial photographs.

Forest Management

The department analysed and approved five major forest industry operating plans and two supplementary harvesting proposals. Two five-year operating plans required as part of FMLAs were also studied and accepted. The department continued an update of the 20-year resource supply areas for small independent operators within the Weyerhaeuser Canada, L & M Wood Products and NorSask FMLA areas.

To help increase wildlife populations, the department continued to participate in the closure of commercial forest roads where harvest and regeneration were completed.

Two timber scaling (volume measuring) courses were presented during the year for both private sector and government employees.

Demands on the wood flow and permit information retrieval systems were significant, with 47 requested retrieval projects completed. In 1991-92, 4,279 field permits for own-use wood products and 1,027 timber permits for commercial operations were issued province-wide.

Regional Forest Operations

In Prince Albert Region, the development of the Nisbet Provincial Forest firebreaks continued, with the construction of another seven kilometres. A total of 90,000 shrubs and hardwood trees have been planted since development of the firebreaks was initiated. Forest operations staff also supervised the planting of 1,245,000 jack pine seedlings in the Nisbet Provincial Forest. In all, 22 harvesting plans submitted by independent sawtimber quota holders on the Weyerhaeuser lease were received and approved. Ten 5-year term cutting agreements, between the Province and independent sawtimber operators, were signed.

La Ronge regional forestry staff issued more than 100 work permits for mineral exploration activities. A total of 5,000 jack pine seedlings were planted.

In Meadow Lake Region, Millar Western Pulp began operation of a zero-effluent pulp mill, the first of its kind anywhere. A number of salvage projects were monitored. These included a 230 kilometre power line through the Provincial Forest, the widening of Highway 4, the relocation of 16 kilometres of Highway 55 and snow-damaged timber north of Chitek Lake. NorSask's 20-year Forest Management Plan became the first long-term plan to undergo the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

Hudson Bay regional staff received and reviewed annual cutting plans for the Carrot River sawmill, Hudson Bay Plywood mill, and MacMillan-Bloedel's waferboard operation in Hudson Bay. All harvest operations, including those in the Creighton area, were monitored by forest operations staff.

Staff dealt with 28 softwood quota holders, as well as a variety of individuals exporting softwood sawlogs to Manitoba. A plan to provide opportunities to those interested in various birch products was developed for the region. Approximately 300 timber permits were issued, including 25 for aspen pulp. Efforts to concentrate these operations to complete mixed-wood areas, previously cut for softwoods, were quite successful.

Resource Lands

There are approximately 375,000 square kilometres of Crown resource lands amounting to approximately 53 per cent of the provincial land base. The department administers the use, disposition and management of these lands in consultation with municipalities, industry, associations, interest groups, individuals and government departments and agencies.

In carrying out the land management function, the department administers The Provincial Lands Act, The Resource Lands Regulations, The Outfitter and Guide Regulations and The Wild Rice Regulations. It is involved in reviewing environmental studies, treaty land entitlement selections and various municipal and provincial land use studies.

Fact sheets were produced in 1991-92 to highlight key program areas for client groups and the general public. This communication initiative also included the publication of a brochure outlining Resource Lands Branch projects and programs.

The branch obtained data processing equipment and software and established an automated resource land data base to trace land transfers and monitor billing systems.

Resource Land Management

The review of numerous commercial lease and development proposals led to the issue of 19 new commercial leases and the sale of one lease property. Also, campgrounds were transferred to three communities for use as picnic sites.

The Crown Land Sales Program continues to provide certain leaseholders with the opportunity to purchase their leased properties. A major focus this year was to encourage the sale of leased Traditional Resource Use lands to trappers and commercial fishermen. In response to the 850 information packages mailed out to eligible leaseholders, 40 purchase applications were received.

The department continued the transfer of Crown land within the boundaries of 23 northern municipalities and unincorporated settlements. Transfer agreements have been signed with all communities involved for a total of 650 parcels. Of these, 192 properties were transferred in 1991-92. Legal surveys are being carried out to describe and transfer remaining lands to northern communities.

A test drilling rig exploring for minerals on Crown resource land.

Land Use Planning

In support of northern development initiatives, the department implemented a pilot program to allow developers to take out options on Crown land for up to three years to determine the land's potential for development. This resulted in a development project for a major recreational facility near Prince Albert National Park.

The department addressed several major issues related to treaty land entitlements and participated in Framework Agreement discussions.

Resource Lands Branch co-ordinated environmental reviews, facilitated assessments for the inter-governmental Uranium Mining Review Panel, and assisted in reforming the environmental assessment process and in developing new legislation.

Other project reviews included 37 survey plans, seven forest operating plans, and 70 project proposals covering oil and gas developments, pipelines, landfill and disposal areas, roads, abandoned railway lines and power generating facilities.

A comprehensive map-based land inventory was completed for resource lands administered and leased in southern Saskatchewan. Over 200 quarry sites in southern Saskatchewan were reviewed for potential leasing and registration. Also, planning was carried out for the proposed development of two remote recreation subdivisions on the Saskatchewan River east of Tobin Lake. Guidelines were developed for the management of agricultural lands near LaRonge and Air Ronge.

Resource Land Disposition, Tenure and Inspections

Land uses requiring tenure rights included recreational and residential structures; industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities; livestock grazing; cultivation; traditional resource use (trapping); wild rice cultivation; commercial services and resorts; mineral exploration camps; quarry and mining operations; and oil and gas production sites.

The department issued 775 licences for outfitters and employed guides; reviewed 330 lease applications and renewals; issued 91 new leases; renewed 127 existing leases; registered 209 lease assignments; issued 36 new mineral (including oil and gas) leases; issued 78 new quarry leases; facilitated 60 land grants and 48 land transfers; issued 23 agricultural permits, 524 wild rice permits and licences, and 1,170 miscellaneous use permits; and prepared 42 Orders-in-Council.

The Crown Resource Land Registry maintained a total of 6,678 active files of permits, licences and leases, including files of approximately 2,570 recreational cottage lot leases in provincial parks.

In 1991-92 Crown land sales generated $130,000. Crown resource lands rental revenue amounted to $1.8 million, including oil and gas revenues of $100,000 generated outside provincial parks. Additional revenue totals of $0.9 million were obtained in provincial parks from cottage lot rentals and $100,000 from oil and gas surface lease rentals.

Branch personnel inspected 45 recreational leaseholds, seven outfitting camps, 10 building sites and 14 miscellaneous work permit areas. Another 2,238 resource lands inspections were carried out by conservation officers.

Resource Policy and Economics

The Resource Policy and Economics Unit provides expertise and support for the department in areas of legislation, cabinet liaison, resource policy and sustainable development. The unit is responsible for broad issues which require a consistent, co-ordinated and integrated departmental approach.

Sustainable Development

The Sustainable Development Section co-ordinates the department's involvement in sustainable development issues. During the year, the section supported the Minister in his capacity as a member of the Saskatchewan Round Table on Environment and Economy. To this end, the section provided briefing material and participated in the editing of the *Conservation Strategy for Sustainable Development in Saskatchewan.*

As well, with the endorsement of the Saskatchewan Round Table on Environment and Economy, the section initiated a provincial protected areas study to:

- assess the current level of land protection in the province;
- determine the kind of system needed to meet the demand for increased land protection and adequate ecological representation; and
- develop a plan of action to put such a system in place.

Work commenced on an inventory of protected areas, computerized files for various existing land designations, and research on protected areas systems within and beyond Canada.

The department worked with Environment and Public Safety and the Nature Conservancy of Canada to establish a Nature Conservancy Data Centre in Regina. The purpose of the data centre is to collect, manage and analyse ecological information. This data will enable decision-makers to identify and set priorities with regard to the preservation of land and water areas within the province.

Another responsibility of this section was to prepare the department's response to Canada's Green Plan initiatives and write sections on renewable resources for Saskatchewan's *State of the Environment Report.*

Policy

The Policy Section identifies and analyses issues, events and trends relevant to the department's resource management mandate. Important current issues which have involved the section in preparation of studies, policy proposals and liaison activities include:

- co-operative management and public involvement in resource decisions;
- participation in resource management by aboriginal people and their right of access to renewable resources; and
- resource allocation and management in northern Saskatchewan.

A Resource Policy Secretariat was organized to focus multi-disciplinary skills on some of these issues, and an information network was established to keep the department's units informed regarding issues and initiatives with aboriginal groups.

Another function of this section is to provide professional economic analysis for program development and evaluation. Pricing strategy, setting prices for the department's goods and services, is an important focus. Hunting fees for white-tailed deer were examined, and a study was conducted of timber charges in Cypress Hills Provincial Park. The section also analysed the economic costs and benefits of protecting biodiversity, and assessed new methods of cost-benefit analysis for integrated resource management.

Departmental representation was provided for broad governmental initiatives, such as helping the Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation to develop a provincial wetland management policy and managing the Partnership Agreement in Forestry (PAIF) with Canada, which will spend $30 million over five years on forest projects and research.

Legislation

The Legislative Section is responsible for preparing an annual legislation plan, providing cabinet liaison, educating staff regarding cabinet procedures and co-ordinating all federal-provincial agreements. The section processed 105 pieces of legislation and cabinet documents during the year and worked on The Prairie and Forest Fire Act, The Parks Amendment Act and The Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Amendment Act. In addition, research papers were developed on the use of easements in wildlife management and on development of an integrated resource management model for legislation.

Wildlife

Approximately 85 per cent of Saskatchewan adults make use of wildlife in some way to enhance their quality of life. They spend more than $107 million annually on recreational hunting and trapping and non-consumptive uses such as photography and bird watching.

Wildlife Branch manages the wildlife resources for the benefit and use of Saskatchewan residents. It sets hunting and trapping seasons, works to safeguard rare and endangered species, develops programs to prevent wildlife damage to agricultural produce and property, administers the Firearm Safety/Hunter Education Program, and plays a major role in co-ordinating conservation education through Project WILD and other related programs in co-operation with Saskatchewan Education.

The branch designs and promotes programs that enhance the co-existence of wildlife and agriculture, including an increasing number of habitat conservation programs. Important wildlife lands are secured and administered by the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund.

Habitat Protection

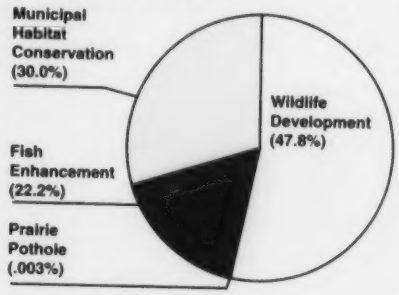
Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF)

This fund was set up over 20 years ago, at the urging of sportsmen, to protect wildlife habitat. This year it continued its traditional land-buying activity while supporting new programs, mainly in the forest, and supporting the entire department habitat conservation effort, including associated staff salaries.

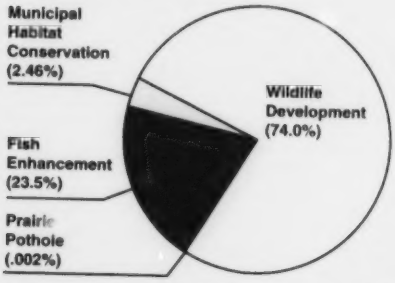
The branch intensified its management of wildlife lands purchased with FWDF funds, maximizing involvement of local stakeholders. Agreements were entered into with five Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation branches and the Regina Pheasants Forever organization, to co-operatively manage wildlife lands. The acquisition program secured 4,244 hectares of high quality, vulnerable wildlife habitat at slightly less that $250 per hectare.

The Municipal Habitat Conservation Fund was created with $1 million in assets from the FWDF, with the interest generated by this fund being used to pay grants in lieu of taxes to the rural municipalities containing wildlife lands. Grants of $110,000 were paid with the support of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities and the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation.

Revenue by Component



Expenditures by Type



Fish and Wildlife Development Fund 1991-92

Geographic Information System (GIS) computers began to be used to analyse and manage provincial wildlife habitat. Also, the department continued to enter other pertinent land information into the system in co-operation with other resource agencies.

The Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act (CWHPA)

Crown agricultural lands of strategic value for wildlife were managed in co-operation with Saskatchewan Rural Development under the context of The Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act. This crucial piece of wildlife habitat conservation legislation now formally designates 790,000 hectares of Crown land in the agricultural region as critical wildlife habitat, thereby prohibiting its sale or alteration of its natural state. Another 600,000 hectares have been identified for such treatment and are being administered as critical wildlife habitat by policy, pending a decision on their formal designation.

Partnership Agreement in Forestry (PAIF)

The rapid integration of wildlife habitat considerations into forest management in the province accelerated under the Canada-Saskatchewan Partnership Agreement in Forestry (PAIF). This initiative will see $1.5 million spent on forest wildlife habitat investigations and management over four years, with the $800,000 provincial share largely coming from the FWDF. Species to receive attention include the moose, elk, woodland caribou, bear and forest songbirds.

The Saskatchewan Forest Habitat Project (SFHP) with Weyerhaeuser and other partners continued while the PAIF was being negotiated. The SFHP is breaking ground for all the other integrated timber/wildlife management efforts. When it is complete in two years, Weyerhaeuser will be managing its entire Forest Management Licence Area (FMLA) in the centre of the Commercial Forest for wildlife habitat as well as timber.

Wildlife Education and Research

Woodland Caribou Study

Woodland caribou populations have been declining across Canada since the 1970s. All sport hunting seasons for this rare or vulnerable species have been closed since 1987. A study to determine woodland caribou population status in Saskatchewan and to develop a management proposal was completed.

As a follow-up to the management proposal, woodland caribou in selected areas of the province have been tagged and their seasonal movements are being determined by means of satellite technology. The extent of these caribou movement patterns will assist in the integration of wildlife resource values in Saskatchewan forest management.

Wildlife-based Ecotourism

The department is represented on the Board of Directors for the Saskatchewan Watchable Wildlife Association. This non-profit organization is devoted to the establishment of sustainable ecotourism in the province and will be undertaking a wide variety of programs. In addition, the association is exploring ways to direct economic return from ecotourism back into rural economies and local wildlife conservation programs.

Urban Wildlife

A study completed in 1991 indicated a growing number of urban residents enjoy watching wildlife in residential and urban park areas. The opportunity exists to bring many attractive species of birds, butterflies and other wildlife closer to urban dwellers.

The department is developing an overall strategy for integrating wildlife conservation with traditional urban planning. This includes providing information and advice to nursery/landscape operators and interested individuals wanting to attract wildlife into residential yards and urban parks.

The woodland caribou season is closed because of low population numbers.

Firearm Safety/Hunter Education

Since it began in 1960, the Firearm Safety/Hunter Education Program has graduated almost 125,000 students. Firearm accidents have dropped from 106 in 1960 to 19. This year 157 new instructors were trained and 4,261 students graduated. The new Firearm Safety/Hunter Education brochure which supplements the student manual and publicizes the program was well accepted.

Project WILD

Wildlife Branch, with increased assistance from Fisheries Branch and Operations Division, provided Project WILD teaching materials and training courses to over 1,500 educators.

Project WILD is now a recommended resource to the kindergarten through grade six provincial science curriculum and the new grade 10 science curriculum. More than 7,000 teachers and youth group leaders have been trained, including about 80 per cent of all primary school teachers in the province.

Project WILD Saskatchewan has acted as a catalyst for the development of additional wildlife and environmental education materials. Examples of this include a supplement written by the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre, encouraging use of ecological principles in educating Indian students about their treaty rights; a soils supplement prepared by the Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association; a supplement on water ecology pertinent to northwestern Canada and the U.S.; and a Preventative Enforcement Presentation for use by Operations and Enforcement staff.

National Wildlife Week and Habitat 2000 were again promoted in Saskatchewan. Eight thousand information kits were distributed to schools and youth groups. Saskatoon and Regina had special National Wildlife Week celebrations involving public awareness education and activities, as well as teacher in-service and school student urban wildlife programming.

Other Wildlife Education Programs

A new resource text and a set of four videos for the caribou schools program were acquired for distribution to all schools on the northern barren-ground caribou range.

Over 350 students per month were educated in the Fur Ever Program, which involves a presentation about furbearer biology and an overview of the historical and modern fur industry in Saskatchewan.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The department worked with the Canadian Wildlife Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Saskatchewan Natural History Society to plan and conduct the Saskatchewan portion of the 1991 International Piping Plover Census. This was the largest complete survey ever attempted for a non-game bird. In Saskatchewan, 486 waterbodies from Lake Athabasca to the United States border were surveyed. Observers located 1,162 piping plovers, or 21 per cent of the world population, giving Saskatchewan the distinction of being the most important area in the world for this endangered species.

The department, with the $300,000 Saskatchewan Endangered Species Fund, continued to work with the World Wildlife Fund to support projects for the conservation of endangered wildlife in Saskatchewan. Since its inception in 1987, Operation Burrowing Owl has enroled 499 landowners to protect burrowing owl habitat.

This burrowing owl is in safe hands.

Draft provincial management plans for the sage grouse, white pelican and double-crested cormorant and national recovery plans for the greater prairie chicken and black-footed ferret were prepared by consultants. Once approved, these plans will provide a sound basis for management of these species.

Wildlife Depredation

Big Game Depredation

The big game damage prevention program underwent some major changes. In April 1991, the big game damage compensation portion of the program was transferred to the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation. The remaining program's emphasis was changed from conventional damage prevention measures to big game population control. Non-trophy antelope and mule deer seasons were designed to reduce the populations by increasing hunting pressure on the breeding segment of the herds. To control populations at specific damage locations, damage control permits were introduced to allow landowners to remove a few problem animals, causing the remaining animals to disperse. Meat from big game animals taken was donated to charities such as the Food Bank.

The permanent elk feeders, designed to hold elk away from farmers' haystacks in areas with high elk populations, were still operated.

Predator Damage

Predator populations remain high, and due to continued low fur prices, trapper activity was low. Complaints about coyote and wolf predation of livestock were common and were handled on a case-by-case basis, applying predator control as required. To assist in controlling coyote and fox populations, the hunting and trapping season was opened year-round, with no fur licence required.

Waterfowl Depredation

Ideal weather resulted in an early fall harvest, allowing the waterfowl damage prevention program to keep waterfowl damage to a minimum. In the chronic high damage areas, the department operated 1,856 hectares of permanent lure crop and 19 waterfowl feeding stations to provide an alternative to farmers' crops. In addition, scare cannons, used to scare waterfowl from fields, were loaned to farmers.

Wild Fur Management

Reports from Europe indicated fur prices were recovering from the past few years' low, but this was not evident in the Canadian fur industry. As a result, trapping effort remained low with only about 3,300 fur licences sold, and fur sales are estimated to be somewhat lower than the $795,000 low reached last year.

Game Management and Licensing

White-tailed Deer

White-tailed deer hunter numbers remained stable with 52,455 licences sold. Total harvest increased by four per cent to 38,025, compared to the 1990 harvest of 36,494. The overall success rate for white-tailed deer was 81 per cent. White-tailed deer continue to be the most popular big game species, generating 207,189 hunting recreation days.

Mule Deer

Mule deer populations continued to grow, so the department increased licence quotas by 32 per cent to 20,602. Antlerless mule deer licences were replaced by a new non-trophy licence, consistent with the department's new licensing initiatives. Hunters were allowed to purchase up to two licences at a reduced fee of $20 per licence and hunt with the non-trophy licence at the same time as they hunted for their either-sex animal.

Overall hunter success remained high at 87 per cent, with 13,101 hunters harvesting 16,634 animals and spending 36,331 days afield. Seven thousand four hundred and nine non-trophy mule deer hunters harvested 9,802 mule deer or 1.4 animals per hunter and spent 15,386 days in the field.

Moose

Total moose licence sales declined by six per cent from the 1990 levels to 11,243; however, success rates remained near normal at 37 per cent. The harvest of 4,121 moose was one of the highest since the Moose Management Program began in the mid-1970s. Moose hunters generated 50,445 recreation days and, on average, spent 12.2 days to harvest an animal.

Moose licence sales have remained relatively stable. With moose populations stable or slightly increasing, the future for moose hunting looks good.

Elk

The number of regular elk hunters increased by 10 per cent from 2,966 in 1990 to 3,260 in 1991. The regular elk harvest was 541 animals, including 15 animals taken by archers. The success rate was 15 per cent. Regular elk hunters generated 14,243 recreation days. Archery elk licence sales increased by 24 per cent to 286 from the 1990 level of 231. This was the second year of a separate archery elk season.

Special elk licence quotas, available through the Big Game Draw, increased by 21 per cent to 2,130. Demand for these licences remains high with over 8,000 applicants applying. Hunter success during the special season was 56 per cent. Special elk hunters spent 7,966 days in the field and harvested 1,124 elk.

Black Bear

Black bear populations are making a slow recovery, but remain at low levels. Licence sales continued to decrease with only 2,468 licences sold, compared to 3,390 in 1990. Hunter success was 27 per cent, similar to past years. Saskatchewan residents harvested 569 bears, generating 7,031 hunter days. Non-residents are estimated to have harvested 628 bears.

Antelope

The department introduced a non-trophy antelope licence in 1991. Hunters could purchase up to two non-trophy antelope licences at a reduced fee of $20 per licence and hunt their non-trophy animal at the same time as they hunted their either-sex animal. The demand for these licences was not as high as anticipated.

An early winter storm over much of the antelope range hampered antelope hunters, resulting in only 7,620 antelope harvested. The overall success rate was 67 per cent; the non-trophy antelope success rate, 65 per cent; and the either-sex licence success rate, 73 per cent.

Woodland Caribou

The woodland caribou season remained closed because of very low population numbers. The department continued to conduct research on the woodland caribou and to use remaining populations as an indicator for the health of the environment.

Barren-ground Caribou

The Saskatchewan resident barren-ground caribou licence sales increased by 146 per cent, from 15 in 1990 to 37 in 1991. The Beverly caribou herd entered Saskatchewan and came as far east as Stony Rapids, while the Kaminuriak herd entered the east side of the province and came as far south and west as Wollaston Lake. Hunter success and harvest by traditional users are estimated to be higher than previous years.

Youth Game and Fur

The youth game and fur licence, a new licensing strategy targeted at increasing participation among young hunters, was implemented in 1991. This $20 licence package provides a $65 cost savings and includes a wildlife habitat certificate, resident game bird, resident white-tailed deer and trapping licences.

Uptake in youth game and fur licences was excellent with a 44 per cent increase in licence sales to the 12-to-15-year age group, compared to 1990. A total of 3,634 licences was sold.

New licensing strategies, incorporating the success of the youth game and fur licence concept, will be explored to increase sport hunter participation in the province.

Game Birds

Upland Birds

Saskatchewan resident game bird licence sales decreased to 23,881 from 26,827 in 1990. Although increases in harvest for most upland birds occurred, the 11 per cent licence reduction is believed to be a result of low duck populations.

With the exception of ruffed grouse, all upland bird populations seem to be increasing. This increase in populations was due to better snowfall and spring moisture conditions over southern Saskatchewan in 1990-91. Sharp-tailed grouse harvest increased 29 per cent to 68,490 and generated 17,877 hunter days of recreation. Hungarian partridge harvest increased to 93,627 from 69,209 in 1990. Hungarian partridge continue to be the most sought-after upland game bird, with hunters spending 29,437 days in the field.

Ruffed grouse harvest decreased to 25,325 from 26,697 in 1990, while hunter days increased to 12,882 from 7,021, both indicative of a decrease in population. Ruffed grouse are cyclic in nature and are entering the low end of the cycle.

Pheasant harvest increased to 15,975 from 10,722 in 1990. Pheasant hunters spent 9,313 days in the field.

Waterfowl

Duck populations remained low and with restrictive regulations in place to control the duck harvest, low numbers of hunters participated. Preliminary results indicate 18,545 waterfowl permits were issued in 1991. Harvest information is not available at this time.

Operations Division

Ross MacLennan,
Executive Director

Operations Division delivers the department's programs to the public. These programs encompass fisheries, forestry, resource lands, wildlife, parks and forest fire management. Division staff ensure that legislation and regulations governing all department programs are adhered to and, where necessary, enforced.

Regional Operations

Eight regional offices carry out Operations Division activities throughout the province. Offices are located in Saskatoon, Melville, Regina, Swift Current, Hudson Bay, Meadow Lake, Prince Albert and La Ronge, and in 59 districts. In addition, the department operates the Echo Valley Conference Centre at Fort San, the Forest Fire Management Branch in Prince Albert and the Park Operations Unit in Regina and Saskatoon. The Provincial Enforcement Unit in Prince Albert provides co-ordination and leadership for enforcement needs.

Staff assist landowners with wildlife damage prevention and help with wildlife surveys and nuisance wildlife control. They also stock and monitor waterbodies, inspect and enforce fish habitat and shoreline developments and develop fish enhancement projects.

For Crown resource lands, staff issue land use leases and permits for activities such as grazing, forest resource use, wild rice harvesting, and surface mining such as gravel and stone quarrying and mineral exploration. Regional staff also conduct forestry and land use inspections to ensure compliance with the province's laws and regulations.

Park Operations

Operations Division operates, manages and maintains all provincial parks, recreation sites, picnic sites and campgrounds. These activities include constructing and maintaining facilities, maintaining and enhancing park grounds, providing provincial park security, operating recreation facilities such as swimming pools, and providing visitor information, and interpretive, recreation and aquatic programs. Winter activities include cross-country ski and snowmobile trail construction and maintenance. The Park Operations Unit provides administrative, maintenance and customer service, policy development and direction.

Risk Management

In 1991, the Risk Management Steering Committee co-ordinated the assessment of existing and potential risks associated with all department sectors to promote the awareness of risk liability.

Development and implementation of new inspection forms and incident reports will maintain facilities within department guidelines. The Park Operations Unit spearheaded the installation of 12 new creative play structures to ensure safety of children and enhance recreation for the park users.

Resource maintenance staff "mopping up" after a forest fire.

Forest Fire Management

Customer Service

The Park Operations Unit, in conjunction with other department branches, introduced the sale of gift certificates. Annual park entry permits, camping packages, and hunting and fishing licences can be purchased as gifts through department offices.

Vouchers were used as an alternative to cash refunds during the summer park season. Many vouchers were redeemed, and campers added additional nights to their stay.

The seasonal camping program was expanded to include sites at Duck Mountain, Moose Mountain, The Battlefords and Pike Lake provincial parks. This year 152 sites were allocated, up from 114 sites in 1990.

The reserve-a-site program handled 3,801 reservations at six provincial parks and at Emma Lake Recreation Site.

The visitor comment cards generated 1,134 responses from park users, with an average rating of good to very good on park facilities and courtesy of staff.

Park Security

Park security continued to be a major factor in providing visitors with a relaxed, safe and enjoyable stay in provincial parks.

In 1991-92, park officers evicted over 600 people and gave 704 violation notices and 435 warnings to people who disturbed the peace and enjoyment of park patrons, compared to 651 evictions and 1,109 violation notices in 1990-91. Parks Act violation convictions totalled 328, compared to 346 in 1990.

This was the fourth year that park officers have been authorized to enforce The Alcohol Control Act, and there were 477 convictions for infractions, compared to 491 last year.

Echo Valley Conference Centre

The Echo Valley Conference Centre hosted 144 groups ranging in size from 10 to 220 people. The conference facility provided 9,725 bednights and served 34,901 meals.

Minor repairs and routine maintenance included repainting Wood Mountain Lodge and refurbishing washroom facilities in James Hall, the main large-volume meeting area.

Forest Fire Management Branch centrally administers all aspects of fire activity. The branch develops and directs fire management and policy, contracts aircraft, supplies equipment, provides technical fire and weather services, and delivers fire suppression training. As well, the branch gives direction and dispatch for aircraft, equipment, specialized fire fighters and other technical services. Regional offices recruit and supervise basic forces necessary to put out fires.

1991 Fire Season

This was a difficult year for forest fire fighting in the province. While the number of fires decreased slightly to 762, fires were larger and did more damage. In 1991, 239,372 hectares of forest cover were lost, primarily on the north and west side of the province. Twenty-three per cent of the area lost was in the primary protection zone, and the remainder, in the secondary area. However, only 11,310 hectares of primary merchantable timber were lost, one-third of the loss in 1990. Secondary reclaimable timber lost represented 97,942 hectares. Suppression costs for 1991 decreased to $30.5 million.

Fire conditions were moderately dry throughout the year and the warm summer months of July and August provided for some very intense fire suppression activity. Exceptional work by department staff saved critical habitat and protected human life and livelihood, communities, commercial and recreational property, commercial timber and parkland.

The air tanker fleet consisted of three Canso, four CL215 water bombers, six Grumman Trackers and a large number of privately owned helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft.

While successful in many fire-fighting respects, 1991 was a year of tragedy for the department. In July, a float plane crash at Reindeer Lake near Southend claimed the lives of conservation officer Art Haugen, fire protection workers Michael and David Bird and pilot Dominique Alamany.

New Fire Suppression Initiatives

A number of new initiatives were implemented to make fire suppression more effective. These included new storage and retrieval facilities for aviation fuel and refurbishment of aircraft landing and refuelling sites in northern communities. These initiatives reduced costs and improved community and fire suppression staff safety.

Fire Fighter Training

Fire fighter and fire manager training saw 1,361 individuals receive basic, medium and highly specialized forest fire training.

Forest Fire Prevention Awareness

Smokey Bear continued to be the department's fire prevention mascot, visiting schools, parades, fairs, community exhibits and various other functions throughout the province. In 1991, Smokey's public school visit program entertained and educated 6,214 school children. Other community appearances allowed an additional 33,874 people to meet Smokey.

Enforcement

Enforcement staff ensure compliance with wildlife habitat protection, federal migratory bird, and other wildlife protection laws, concentrating on locating poachers, illegal traffickers and night hunters. They enforce sport, commercial and domestic fishing regulations, emphasizing illegal trafficking and use of small mesh nets. Staff also monitor, regulate and enforce fish and wildlife outfitters and guides. concentrating on illegal outfitting, and trophy hunting and fishing.

Poaching and Trafficking Investigation

In 1991, the Enforcement Unit's special investigation unit continued to work closely with interprovincial, inter-state and international agencies to apprehend and convict poachers and traffickers. Two very large cases involving international groups successfully came to trial, and again, the judiciary levied record fines and penalties in both Canada and the United States.

The unit continues to provide a public education program to create public awareness of the seriousness of these activities and their potential threat to Saskatchewan's dwindling wildlife and fishery resources.

Turn in Poachers (TIP) Program

The TIP Program provides a 24-hour, toll-free telephone service for anyone to contact a conservation officer. Public co-operation in this program continues to increase. This year 1,580 calls were received, causing significant increases in the discovery and prosecution of hunting and fishing violators. TIP calls sent conservation officers to the scene in 987 cases, resulting in 130 charges and 55 warnings. Since inception in September 1988, the TIP Program has handled more than 7,000 calls.

Enforcement Training

In 1991, 230 officers received 1,791 person-days of resource law enforcement training. The majority of these courses focused on aboriginal issues, human relations skills, self-defense and public/officer safety.

Wildlife Enforcement

This year 37,462 hunters and 1,307 trappers were contacted in the field by conservation officers, and there were 1,009 wildlife-related convictions. Of these convictions 40 were charged for illegal night hunting, and 17, for trafficking in wildlife. In 1991, record fines were levied by the courts.

Fisheries Enforcement

Conservation officers contacted 54,002 anglers, and 687 sport fisheries charges resulted in convictions. This year 84 small-mesh gill nets were seized, to relieve the pressure the illegal use of these nets puts on the fishery. Conservation officers routinely checked 1,901 commercial nets and 697 domestic nets.

Land Use Inspections

During the year, department staff inspected 263 recreation leases, 355 surface leases, 187 oil sites and 174 exploration work areas. Officers also checked 491 outfitting camps, 179 building sites, 363 miscellaneous use permit areas and 326 water users.

Poachers slit open this bear for its gall bladder and cut off its paws.

Recreation and Management Resources Division

Dick Bailey,
Assistant Deputy Minister

This division provides park policy, planning and operating support through Parks Branch. The division also includes four branches responsible for a broad array of support service functions:

- **Contract Services,**
- **Management Services,**
- **Human Resources and**
- **Communications Services.**

Parks

The department is responsible for Saskatchewan's park lands, including 31 provincial parks, 21 protected areas, eight historic sites and 152 recreation sites. Support funding and consultation are provided to 101 regional park authorities. In 1991, approximately two million people visited Saskatchewan's provincial parks.

Parks Branch is responsible for establishing and planning provincial and regional parks, recreation sites and protected areas. It is also responsible for integrating provincial and departmental park concerns, developing new park policy and programs and evaluating park program effectiveness.

Through visitor programs and co-operation with commercial operators, Parks Branch helps visitors enjoy the full recreational, interpretive and educational potential of the provincial parks system. In addition, the department protects and manages the significant resources found in Saskatchewan's park lands.

Park Management and Development

Park Management Strategies

Development of park management strategies is a joint initiative between staff from Parks Branch and Operations Division. Strategies have previously been completed for 10 of the 31 provincial parks. Additional strategies were completed for three provincial parks this year: Duck Mountain, Rowan's Ravine and Echo Valley. Six strategies are pending approval, and four are under way.

Canadian Heritage Rivers System

Saskatchewan continued to serve on the Canadian Heritage Rivers System Board. Preparations began for nominating the Churchill River, one of Canada's outstanding large rivers, to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

Parks System Planning

Presentation of the Parks System Plan to interest groups continued. Work began on expansion of several parks and the planning studies necessary to implement the plan. Funding was made available to the Saskatchewan Natural History Society to assist with this work.

Department staff have been working closely with public interest groups who have proposed that the Artland Sandhills and Redberry Lake areas be designated as park lands.

Athabasca Sand Dunes Park Land Reserve

Public information meetings to discuss designation and management of this 1,940 square kilometre park land reserve were completed in January 1992. The meetings were held in eight communities, and the general consensus was that the area should be officially protected.

Legislation to designate the area as a wilderness park is awaiting government approval.

Grasslands National Park

The department continued its role as the primary provincial liaison with the Canadian Parks Service regarding the 1988 Grasslands National Park Agreement. Over 414 square kilometres within the proposed park area have been acquired to date, comprising 45 per cent of the total park area. The Grasslands Agreement will be modified to accommodate minor changes to the boundaries of the proposed national park, as agreed by the Canadian Parks Service and local rural municipality.

Development Planning

Several improvements to park facilities were planned, including a trails system design for Greenwater Lake Provincial Park and a campground entrance re-design at Emma Lake Recreation Site.

Locations and conditions were determined for a variety of commercial developments on park lands, including a proposal for accommodation at Elbow Harbour Recreation Site, a beachfront development at Danielson Provincial Park and redevelopment proposals at the Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park.

Planning and design assistance was provided to several regional parks, including Saskatchewan Beach, Palliser and Woodlawn.

In co-operation with Operations Division, grass-cutting in selected provincial parks was studied to determine how to reduce park maintenance costs and still provide an attractive park environment.

Resource Management and Protection

The branch's resource management and protection activities concentrated on vegetation management. At the park level, work continued on the implementation of vegetation management plans in Cypress Hills and Greenwater Lake provincial parks. Preparation began on new plans for Douglas and Moose Mountain provincial

parks. The study for Douglas Provincial Park concentrated on grazing management and is a joint effort between Parks Branch, Wildlife Branch and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA). Last summer, open houses were held in both parks to discuss vegetation ecology, management issues and alternative management techniques.

Activities within Parks Branch included:

- the production of a slide/tape show on vegetation management,
- a review of the Cypress Hills Vegetation Management Plan,
- a review of grazing within the park system,
- the implementation of a moratorium on white spruce harvesting in Greenwater Lake Provincial Park, and
- the establishment of a resource management and protection unit through the federal/provincial Partnership Agreement in Forestry (PAIF).

Under the PAIF program the federal government is providing funding assistance to prepare vegetation management plans and to co-ordinate their implementation over the next three years. Two employees have been hired under the program.

Legislation and Policy

The Recreation Sites Regulations were revised as a result of a recreation site rationalization study. These regulations will increase the department's efficiency and cost-effectiveness in operating these sites.

Significant changes to The Parks Act Regulations, as well as revisions to The Parks Act to expand existing parks and designate several new park areas were initiated.

Efforts were directed at preparing policy guidelines for foreshore and shoreline installations and permanent residential use of cottages in provincial parks. The department has also been co-operating with an inter-departmental committee looking at the implications of, and options for, taxation within provincial and regional parks.

Athabasca Sand Dunes adjacent to the Archibald River (Photo Credit: Chris Adam).

Park Visitor Programs

Park visitor programs included swimming lessons, lifeguarding at pools, historic and nature interpretation, interpretive brochures, visitor centre exhibits, nature trails and volunteer programs.

During 1991-92:

- 3,700 participated in swimming lessons;
- 32,800 swimming pool admissions were sold;
- 26,600 people, of which 21 per cent were students, attended historic park programs; and
- 68,400 people, of which 20 per cent were students, attended natural and outdoor recreation programs.

The Highland Interpretive Trail at Cypress Hills Provincial Park was officially opened in July.

The Saskatchewan Landing Visitor Centre, in the restored Goodwin House, was officially opened in July.

More than 70 informational and interpretive brochures were reprinted. With the assistance of canoe clubs, 10 canoe route brochures were updated.

A campground host program was successfully introduced at Crooked Lake Provincial Park. Connie and Bruce Mullen were the first volunteer campground hosts.

Highlighting Parks Week celebrations, the popular musical troupe "Saskatchewan Express" performed in six provincial parks: Pike Lake, Greenwater Lake, Buffalo Pound, Moose Mountain, Duck Mountain and The Battlefords.

Regional Parks

Saskatchewan's 101 regional parks play a major role in providing recreational opportunities for rural residents as well as tourists travelling in the province.

Regional parks are owned by the local municipalities and managed by authorities of appointed volunteers. The department contributes approximately $2.4 million annually in capital and maintenance grant assistance to the regional parks. In addition, department staff provide administrative and technical advice to the authorities and the Saskatchewan Regional Parks Association.

Regional parks continued their trend toward providing a better standard of facilities and services. The effect of this trend is reflected in their increased revenues, approximately $8.9 million in direct revenues in 1991-92.

The initial phase of construction of a marina at Palliser Regional Park was undertaken. The project, which will cost approximately $860,000, will be funded by the federal government, with construction completed with consultative services assistance of Parks and Contract Services branches.

Collectively, the regional parks boast a variety of facilities, including 31 swimming pools, seven ski hills and 72 golf courses. Most have camping, picnicking and boating facilities.

Contract Services

Policy, Marketing and Research

Visitation

Just over two million visitors entered provincial parks during the 1991 summer season. Overall park visitation did not change significantly over 1990. Camping use in 1991 increased by about six per cent, compared to 1990, with about 675,000 camper visit days recorded.

Visitation figures are being derived from park permit statistics. This system is based on actual sales of entry and camping permits and an estimate of cottage use, supplemented by traffic counts where permits are not regularly issued.

Rates and Fees

In 1991, a number of park use fees were increased for the first time since 1986. This incorporated both the GST and inflationary cost factors. Cottage lease fees were also increased. In spite of increases, park use remained relatively consistent compared to the previous year.

In a related change, seniors were charged entry fees on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays. The principle of free entry to seniors was retained, with free entry on Mondays to Thursdays.

Marketing

A marketing strategy for provincial parks was finalized. The strategy focuses on the unique character of each park and includes the development of park-specific marketing plans, co-operative marketing and targeting park attributes to specific user groups.

Motivational Survey

In January 1992, the department commissioned a telephone survey of tourist and park user motivation to determine what factors influence park use. The survey showed that there is a perception that parks are crowded and that value for leisure time spent is a critical factor in influencing decisions to visit a park. Entry fees did not appear to be a significant deterrent to park use.

Park Promotion

A number of special activities were carried out to celebrate Saskatchewan provincial parks' 60th anniversary. Five "birthday" parks had their first seasons back in 1931. Special programs focused on Parks Week (July 14-21) and included treasure hunts, beach activities, birthday parties and "Saskatchewan Express."

Contract Services Branch provides the detailed design, engineering and construction of buildings, services and facilities among its services to the department. The branch also administers the department's radio communications and develops and manages the department's capital budget.

The branch provides contract administration services to ensure compliance with standards and the orderly processing of contracts. It also manages the department's staff housing program. A significant part of the branch's responsibility includes development and leasing of services and facilities in the park system.

Capital Development Program

In 1991-92 the capital budget was focused on improvements to park facilities, particularly related to public safety and other necessary upgrading projects.

Capital expenditures totalled approximately $1.6 million for the following improvements:

- replacement and repair of various park facilities including barbecues, toilets, picnic tables and boat docks;
- connection of a new production well to the Moose Mountain Provincial Park water system;
- construction of a new maintenance building at Lower Lake in Nipawin Provincial Park;
- site development completion at the Nisbet Fire Control Complex, including landscaping, access improvements and surfacing, and construction of a fuel drum storage site;
- road resurfacing at Greenwater Lake, Cypress Hills and Fort Carlton provincial parks and Elbow Harbor Recreation Site;
- boat launch and dock improvements at Makwa, Blackstrap, Ibister, Smallfish and Pepaw lakes and completion of marina redevelopment at Greenwater Lake Provincial Park;
- improvements to day-use areas at Minowaka Beach, Candle Lake and Lower Fishing Lake in Nipawin Provincial Park;
- vegetation management projects at Greenwater Lake, Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan Landing and Cypress Hills provincial parks; and
- purchase and installation of 12 play structures in provincial parks to replace older playground equipment which did not meet current safety standards.

Water Development and Monitoring Program

Contract Services administers the Water Development and Monitoring Program to provide an adequate supply of good-quality water for provincial parks, recreation sites and other department facilities, including the Fish Culture Station, fire control centres and staff residences.

During the year the branch accomplished the following:

- tested more than 200 water sources for 75 different parameters;
- drilled three new wells and serviced 10 existing wells;
- completed a final design for water treatment plant upgrading at Greenwater Lake Provincial Park; and
- completed an iron monitoring program for Bearpaw Aquifer at Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park.

Environmental Protection Initiatives

The branch co-ordinated the design and licensing of sewage treatment facilities, refuse disposal facilities and hazardous substances storage sites to meet environmental regulations. In addition, it inventoried 97 fuel storage sites requiring upgrading per regulations from Saskatchewan Environment and Public Safety. Also, 72 refuse disposal sites were inventoried and recommendations for alternatives or upgrading were made.

Commercial Operations

During the year, the department managed 110 commercial lease agreements for 139 different facilities operated by the private sector in the park system. Facilities include accommodations, golf courses, miniature golf, boat rentals, fast food services, stores and riding stables. Lease fee revenue for 1991-92 amounted to approximately $350,000.

The private sector established four new or improved services or facilities in the park system. Proposals during the year for new or improved facilities included construction of a golf course at Makwa Lake Provincial Park and a beach development at Danielson Provincial Park.

The branch co-ordinated a geotechnical investigation at Elbow Harbor Golf Course.

Management Services

Management Services Branch provides diverse administrative and system services to the department in the form of accounts and payroll administration, revenue collection, financial planning and management, corporate planning, internal auditing, property management and computer systems.

Corporate Services

The branch facilitated and delivered corporate services to the department, including:

- support in the management of the 1991-92 budget and in the development of the 1992-93 budget;
- facilitation and production of the 1991-92 corporate plan;
- development of numerous briefing books;
- co-ordination of special projects;
- support to the department in the Budget Review Project; and
- development of a process plan and training for the implementation of The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

Property Management

Management Services facilitated the timely provision of material resources from Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation (SPMC) and other suppliers, including:

- management of the SPMC accommodation inventory of some 700 buildings with annual rental charges of approximately $7 million;
- management of the largest full maintenance fleet of Central Vehicle Agency (CVA) vehicles in the province (489);
- implementation of a pilot project for automated purchasing with on-line access to the Purchasing Agency; and
- implementation of an automated CVA distance reporting pilot project, which, upon completion, will provide remote access to CVA and direct invoicing of regional offices.

Accounting

The branch provides accounting and financial services to the department, including:

- issuing in excess of 3,500 payroll cheques monthly, during the peak summer season;
- processing of 42,866 invoices and 3,945 dental forms;
- processing total revenues of $30,339,939 and total expenditures of $113,826,685, including revolving funds and special purpose funds; and
- centralized in Regina, processing all general revenue accounts from various locations throughout the province.

Systems

Management Services provided leadership, technical expertise, support and services in all information systems acquisitions, development and implementation, including:

- support to more than 100 systems and 300 microcomputers in the department;
- further development of electronic mail service throughout the department, including all regional offices, Regina and Prince Albert;
- facilitating/delivering 628 student-days of computer-related training in Regina and Prince Albert;
- development of a Lands Disposition Information System for improved management of resource lands leases and permits, billings and revenue collection; and
- development of the Licence Information Processing System, moving the department from a consignment system of licensing to an in-house vendor system.

Audit

The branch carried out internal audit functions for the department, including:

- conducting a detailed audit of the control and handling of the federal Goods and Services Tax by the department;
- performing operational checks audits on commercial lessees operating in provincial parks;
- conducting a financial audit of the fish enhancement program administered by Fisheries Branch; and
- conducting audits of regional and district offices, regional parks and the wood-using industry.

Management Services Branch also established financial and administrative procedures for the 1991-92 Saskatchewan Works program and progressed towards the conversion of the labour service payroll system from an in-house system to the Department of Finance Human Resource System.

Staff education is vital with advances in computer technology.

Human Resources

Human Resources Branch's mission statement is "Partners in achieving individual and organization success through provision of quality human resource services today and for the future." The branch provides personnel services to department employees, including staffing, employment equity support, classification, organization design, employee relations, employee recognition and occupational health and safety programs. Staff development and training is an equally important function, as is personnel records management.

Personnel Services

During the year, Human Resources Branch provided services to department staff. In addition to supplying support services, such as staffing, classification, benefits administration and employee relations, the branch also co-ordinated the staffing of 261 summer student positions and 13 co-op student positions, as well as 80 seasonal positions. One hundred and sixteen department staff were recognized through the Long Service Recognition Program.

Day-to-day support services consisted of over 1,800 separate employee counselling sessions, 97 classification actions and 257 staffing actions.

The preparation of bargaining proposals and direct involvement of branch personnel at the contract negotiations with the Saskatchewan Government Employees Union (SGEU) has been a major accomplishment.

Staff Development

Staff development activities resulted in almost 2,700 person-days used for in-house and Public Service Commission workshops, technical training for conservation officers and forest fire management personnel and computer and safety training.

New programs that were developed in 1991-92 have proven successful. The Employee Innovation and Recognition Program generated 27 employee suggestions and granted five exceptional service awards, eight teamwork awards involving 54 employees, and six deputy minister awards. The New Employee Orientation Program has been evaluated and has proven to be a useful tool for our supervisors.

During this past year, 59 employees participated in various professional development programs. Of these, nine graduated from the Middle Management Program, nine from the Supervisory Development Program, and one from the Administrative Development Program.

Dick Bailey (left) and Alan Appleby (right) presented a teamwork award to Marlene Robins, Bruce Weild and John Durbin (absent) for their development of the 1991-93 Saskatchewan Anglers' Guide.

The Employee Wellness Committee was very active this year. Programs included a Health Risk Assessment Survey, SPRRing Activity Project and noon-hour fitness classes.

Occupational Health and Safety

The second annual Safety Co-ordinators' Conference was held in January with 24 department safety representatives attending. The intent of the conference was to advance the department's progress in accident prevention.

Using feedback from this conference, the current Occupational Health and Safety Strategy was reviewed as a first step in defining the department's direction in this area. Along with this strategy, a renewed concentration on risk management has been recommended. The focus is on risk minimization and providing the safest possible environment for our employees and clients.

Branch and regional Safety Co-ordinators continue to be instrumental in ensuring a safe work environment for department employees. Seventy-four employees were recognized under the Safety Award Program for one-year accident-free service, while the department's 47 Occupational Health and Safety Committees took on a more proactive role.

Employment Equity

The branch participated in a number of activities to raise the profile of employment equity within the department:

- A section on employment equity was added to the New Employee Orientation Manual.
- More educational resource material was added to the employment equity resource collection.
- Several employment equity presentations were made at branch and regional meetings.
- The branch is working closely with the Native Liaison Program consultants.

The branch, in co-operation with the department-wide committee, developed an in-house Employment Equity Orientation Workshop and formal employment equity policy for the department.

Communications Services

Communications Services Branch provides effective public communications and promotion of department programs, policies and events. Media relations, advertising, display production, graphic art, photography, writing, employee communications and library management are among the services the branch provides.

Wildlife Communications

Communications activities designed to support wildlife management and conservation programs included:

- planning revisions to the Resource Reader;
- sponsoring the Saskatchewan Wildlife Art program, now administered by the Saskatchewan Wildlife Art Association;
- producing the 1991 Hunting and Trapping Guide;
- organizing the National Wildlife Week press conference;
- producing the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund annual report; and
- preparing a brochure to promote the Shelterbelts for Wildlife program.

Fisheries Communications

Communications activities designed to support fisheries management strategies and conservation programs included:

- co-ordinating and administering the catch-and-release award program;
- preparing the supplement to the 1991-93 Anglers' Guide;
- planning and co-ordinating the annual Family Fishing Day event at Good Spirit Lake Provincial Park; and
- preparing the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund Activities Report and Annual Report.

Parks Communications

Promotion of provincial parks and recreation sites during the year made Saskatchewan residents aware of the many services, facilities and interpretive activities offered in the parks system. Communications programs included:

- implementing the multi-media advertising campaign to promote Saskatchewan parks, with the theme "Saskatchewan Parks - Your Place Under the Sun";

Goodwin House Visitor Centre official opening at Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park.

- co-ordinating the Saskatchewan Express tour of six provincial parks to help celebrate the department's 60th anniversary, attended by more than 4,000 people;
- organizing the opening of Goodwin House as a visitor centre in Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park;
- promoting Parks Day/Parks Week celebrations, which included the 60th anniversary celebrations and Saskatchewan Express; and
- preparing individual park communications plans for nine selected provincial parks.

Forestry Communications

The department increased public awareness about the value of Saskatchewan's forests during the year, with a number of communications activities, including:

- designing and implementing a multi-media Dutch Elm disease public awareness campaign;
- planning and co-ordinating the Arbor Day event at Massey School in Regina on May 6 in conjunction with the TREEmendous Saskatchewan Foundation, a non-profit organization which encourages tree planting; and
- signing the federal-provincial Partnership Agreement in Forestry.

Operations Communications

To support Operations Division and its activities, communications programs included:

- using an award-winning television ad as part of a two-phase, multi-media forest fire prevention campaign, which also included radio and print advertising;
- promotional appearances by Smokey Bear at schools, provincial parks, campgrounds, special events and summer schools to encourage safe fire use; and
- the Turn-in-Poachers (TIP) campaign, featuring advertisements in wildlife-related magazines, public service announcements, updated displays and promotional items.

SASKATCHEWAN PARKS
YOUR PLACE
Under the Sun

Tables

Financial Information

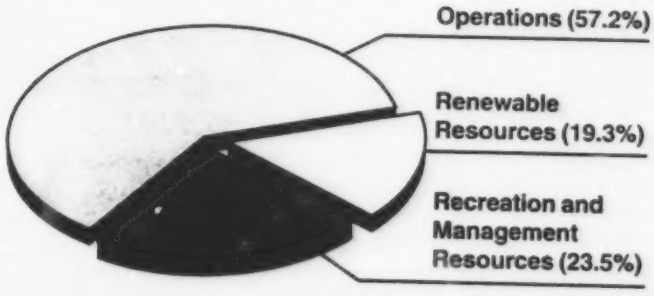
Receipts

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Fisheries	$2,905,933	$2,855,406	$2,792,575
Wildlife	4,589,260	4,737,604	5,161,217
Lands	173,253	448,725	701,905
Forestry	4,733,268	3,321,793	3,511,186
Miscellaneous	2,764,216	2,190,164	7,745,810
Total	**15,165,950**	**13,553,692**	**19,912,693**

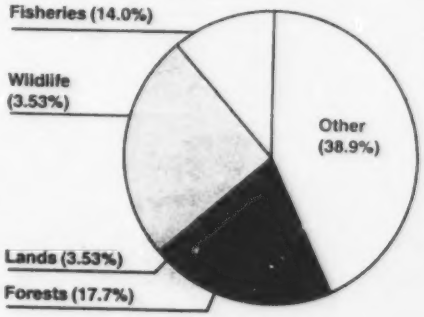
Disbursements

Overall Expenditures	$111,836,181	$86,660,644	$83,024,001
Facilities	1,698,165	1,435,000	1,004,202
Total	**113,534,346**	**88,095,644**	**84,028,203**

1991-92 Appropriations
Expenditures by Division



Revenue by Type



Expenditures by Type

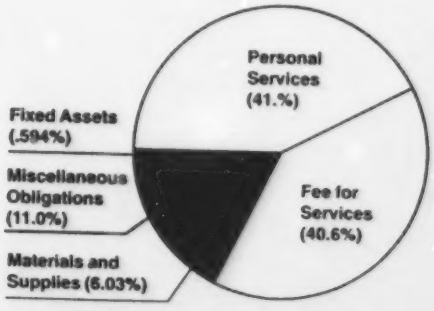


Table 1 Natural Environment, Recreation and Wilderness Provincial Parks Historical Number of Visitors* (Victoria Day to Labour Day Weekend), 1982-1991

Location	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Natural Environment										
Cypress Hills	224,907	220,206	187,758	148,371	182,034	151,989	137,653	178,362	160,147	156,599
Douglas	71,718	63,651	67,593	64,365	45,039	30,522	38,562	44,874	32,646	34,454
Duck Mountain	255,366	303,816	243,996	242,643	235,281	247,116	261,291	265,515	169,934	157,618
Good Spirit Lake	101,289	94,728	110,013	105,432	115,770	105,450	137,406	155,946	99,555	106,498
Greenwater Lake	106,500	106,800	104,172	108,306	120,246	120,753	145,272	127,983	118,155	115,545
Lac La Ronge	15,180	57,537	132,804	128,346	92,400	96,921	94,461	184,590	*49,191	*46,780
Makwa Lake	365,847	259,365	305,418	110,175	103,671	112,761	97,431	109,443	40,408	*47,693
Meadow Lake	236,205	226,605	237,462	249,669	239,115	266,640	260,232	306,954	191,075	192,711
Moose Mountain	431,043	392,571	440,313	418,800	516,966	534,171	596,766	595,203	226,382	208,633
Nipawin	52,686	37,131	37,494	41,910	26,355	21,567	39,891	66,828	*19,537	*20,560
Saskatchewan Landing	135,126	159,759	153,141	162,456	172,320	181,533	238,023	154,545	67,074	68,827
Sub-Total	**1,995,867**	**1,992,169**	**2,020,164**	**1,780,473**	**1,849,197**	**1,869,423**	**2,046,988**	**2,190,243**	**1,174,904**	**1,155,918**
Recreation										
The Battlefords	174,492	195,843	171,447	233,985	198,594	166,737	151,626	179,898	140,744	143,681
Blackstrap	53,673	49,224	47,496	43,707	43,206	59,121	82,392	55,656	32,980	29,873
Buffalo Pound	122,919	99,417	111,855	87,576	97,200	83,109	103,998	76,365	85,949	85,189
Candle Lake	712,608	413,007	217,224	147,774	170,091	328,500	125,766	198,123	54,791	56,790
Crooked Lake	47,877	40,086	72,486	41,463	36,138	33,651	42,213	32,604	*6,460	*6,793
Danielson	119,076	98,697	108,144	90,987	88,968	78,351	95,727	71,079	*5,047	*4,480
Echo Valley	158,820	163,506	200,877	170,031	70,770	144,354	177,885	178,278	89,820	96,182
Katepwa Point	44,148	33,693	41,844	29,913	26,940	48,816	35,352	41,685	**76,557	**98,592
Pike Lake	126,717	115,326	96,573	99,873	145,308	111,474	147,492	159,438	153,826	140,884
Rowan's Ravine	120,186	80,025	79,671	67,893	40,860	54,369	58,095	97,644	50,136	51,952
Sub-Total	**1,680,516**	**1,288,824**	**1,147,617**	**1,013,202**	**918,075**	**1,108,482**	**1,020,546**	**1,090,770**	**696,310**	**714,416**
Wilderness										
Clearwater	-	-	-	-	-	339	672	4,014	-	-
Total (22)	**3,676,383**	**3,210,993**	**3,167,781**	**2,793,675**	**2,767,272**	**2,978,244**	**3,068,206**	**3,285,027**	**1,871,214**	**1,870,334**

Footnotes:

1982-1989 visitor data have been derived from monthly traffic counter figures multiplied by a factor of 3 persons per vehicle (1982 Park Visitor Survey and 1990 Park Entry Gate Survey).

1990 and 1991 visitation figures have been derived from a permit-based system.

* Does not include day-use

** Traffic counter figure multiplied by a factor of 3 (no permits sold at this location)

Table 2 Forest Revenue from Provincial Forests and Provincial Lands from April 1/91 to March 31/92

Dues, Fees and Royalties	Dollars
Weyerhaeuser	$1,017,877.18
NorSask (pulpwood)	17,061.90
L & M Wood Products	74,214.87
NorSask (sawtimber)	330,016.80
Saskatchewan Forest Products	789,110.41
Lehner Wood Preservers	13,649.68
MacMillan Bloedel	69,787.85
Other Forestry Revenue	802,674.09
Grand Total for Forests (Actual Revenue as of April 24,1992)	**$3,114,392.78**

Note: Breakdown of "other forestry revenue" will be available from Forestry Branch after July 31,1992.

Table 3 Tree Planting and Scarification, 1991-92

SPRR	Location	Number of Trees	Hectares
Forestry Branch	Cypress Hills	99,600	63
	Fort a La Corne	982,170	406
	Sipanol Channel	1,504,820	1,092
Meadow Lake Region	Meadow Lake Park	115,000	60
Prince Albert Region	Nisbet Forest	1,246,404	449
Government Total		3,947,994	2,070
Industry	Weyerhaeuser	5,032,280	2,587
	NorSask	2,262,760	1,223
Industry Total		**7,295,040**	**3,810**
Total Plantings		11,243,034	5,880
Total Scarification			1,643
Total Area Treated			7,523
Tended	Forestry Branch		437
	Weyerhaeuser		1,076
	NorSask		100
Total			**1,613**

Table 4 Big Game Harvest and Recreation Days by Species, 1991*

	Harvest	Rec. Days
White-tailed Deer	38,025	207,189
Moose	4,121	50,445
Elk	1,665	22,209
Mule Deer	16,634	36,331
Antelope	7,620	20,910
Woodland Caribou**	0	0
Black Bear	569	7,031
Barren-ground Caribou	0	0

** Season closed in 1991
* Preliminary results

Table 5 Fish and Wildlife Development Fund, 1991-92

	Fish Enhancement	Municipal Habitat ConservationFund	Prairie Pothole	Wildlife Development	Total
Opening Balance	388,508	0	0	2,244,826	2,633,334
Revenues	848,604	1,146,369	100	1,825,887	3,820,960
Expenditures	1,048,346	109,458	100	3,295,424	4,453,329
Excess of Revenues over expenditures	(199,742)	1,036,912	0	(1,469,538)	(632,368)
Ending Fund Balance	**188,766**	**1,036,912**	**0**	**775,288**	**2,000,966**

Table 6 Game Bird Harvest and Recreation Days by Species, 1991*

	Harvest	Rec. Days
Ducks	101,977	114,891
Geese	122,972	(includes both Ducks and Geese)
Sandhill Crane	3,594	11,074
		(includes Coots, Cranes and Rails)
Sharp-tailed Grouse	68,490	17,877
Hungarian Partridge	93,627	29,627
Ruffed Grouse	25,325	12,882
Spruce Grouse	3,968	2,232
Pheasant	15,975	9,313

*Preliminary results

Table 7 Hunting and Trapping Licence Sales and Revenue

	Number	Revenue
Wildlife Habitat Certificate	70,639	686,060
Game Bird		
Saskatchewan Resident Game Bird	24,442	235,549
Canadian Resident Game Bird	1,726	91,500
Non-Resident Game Bird	3,632	388,576
Total Game Bird	**29,800**	**715,62520**
Big Game		
1st Saskatchewan Resident Barren-Ground Caribou	37	760
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Barren-Ground Caribou		
Saskatchewan Resident Bear	1,740	27,185
Canadian Resident Bear	43	2,855
Non-Resident Bear	701	76,850
1st Saskatchewan Resident White-Tailed Deer	40,294	1,241,869
2nd Saskatchewan Resident White-Tailed Deer	9,583	295,440
1st Canadian Resident White-Tailed Deer	867	120,262
2nd Canadian Resident White-Tailed Deer	68	10,075
1st Non-Resident White-Tailed Deer	963	269,797
2nd Non-Resident White-Tailed Deer	323	90,917
Saskatchewan Non-Trophy White-Tailed Deer	1,140	20,879
Saskatchewan Resident Regular Elk	3,060	95,160
Saskatchewan Resident Archery Elk	284	8,758
Saskatchewan Resident Regular Moose	9,238	285,550
Canadian Resident Guided Moose	6	925
Non-Resident Guided Moose	206	59,215
Youth Game and Fur Licence	3,712	30,132
Big Game Draw		
Special Elk	2,121	109,083
Special Moose	2,009	103,323
Antelope	5,477	194,706
Antelope Archery	375	13,331
Non-Trophy Antelope	6,658	124,771
Mule Deer	7,075	251,515
Mule Deer Archery	971	34,519
Mule Deer Muzzleloader	557	19,803
Non-Trophy Mule Deer	12,062	226,046
Total Big Game	**109,570**	**3,713,72620**
Trapping		
South Saskatchewan Fur	1,190	41,034
North Saskatchewan Fur	2,143	21,430
Total Trapping	**3,333**	**62,464**
Total Receipts, Game and Fur Licences	**213,342**	**5,177,875**

Licence Sales as of April 21, 1992

Table 8 Summary of Fish Stocking, 1991-92

Species		Number Stocked	Number of Waters Stocked
Walleye	Fry	27,029,270	65
	Fry (Rearing Pond Production)	2,615,000	11
	Fingerlings	539,988	27
	Eggs	3,080,000	1
Brook Trout	Fingerlings	104,000	31
Artic Char	Catchables	30	2
Brown Trout	Eyed Eggs	21,450	1
Cutthroat Trout	Fingerlings	28,750	4
Lake Trout	Fingerlings	70,000	2
Rainbow Trout	Fingerlings	375,000	69
	Eyed Eggs	55,000	1
	Catchables	11,855	11
Splake Trout	Fingerlings	139,500	20
Yellow Perch	Fingerlings	13,350	6
Total		**34,084,493**	**251**

Table 9 Fisheries Licence Sales, 1991-92

Type		Number Sold	Dollar Revenue
Sport	Resident	143,868	2,143,091
	Non-Resident	18,838	588,594
	One-Day	3,046	21,754
Total		**165,752**	**$2,753,439**
Commercial	Fish Processing Plant	5	125
	Commercial Gill Net	1,866	27,090
	Brine Shrimp	7	40
	Bait Fish	113	1,860
Total		**1,991**	**$29,115**
Fish Farm	Commercial	76	1,24
	Private	2,005	–
	Fur Farm	1	4
Total		**2,082**	**$1,29**
Subsistence	Domestic Gill Net	186	888
	Domestic Dip Net	169	807
	Treaty Gill Net	1,264	—
	Treaty Dip Net	16	—
Total		**1,635**	**$1,695**

Major Clients and Third-Party Interest Groups

Saskatchewan Blackpowder Association
Saskatchewan Bowhunters
Saskatchewan Conservation Education Network
Regina Fish and Game League
Saskatchewan Game Farming Association
Saskatchewan Natural History Society
Saskatchewan Outdoor and Environmental Education Association
Saskatchewan Pheasants Forever
Saskatchewan Trappers Association
Northern Fur Conservation Area Trappers Association
Saskatchewan Watchable Wildlife Association
Saskatchewan Wildlife Art Association
Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation
South Saskatchewan Wildlife Association
Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation
Saskatchewan Soils Conservation Association
Fur Institute of Canada
Ducks Unlimited Canada
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
World Wildlife Fund
Canadian Wildlife Federation
Canadian Wildlife Service
Wildlife Habitat Canada
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (Canada)
Emergency Measures Organization
RCMP "F" Division Headquarters

Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association
Saskatchewan Regional Parks Association
Saskatchewan Mining Association
Saskatchewan Archaeological Society
Saskatchewan History and Folklore Society
Museums Association of Saskatchewan
Saskatchewan Council of Cultural Organizations
Saskatchewan Drama Association
Saskatchewan Ski Association
Scouts Canada, Saskatchewan Regions
Saskatchewan Snowmobile Association
Saskatchewan Tennis Association
Waterpolo Saskatchewan
Canadian Nature Federation
Canadian Parks Service
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
Canadian Red Cross Society - Saskatchewan Division
The Royal Life Saving Society (Saskatchewan Branch)

Saskatchewan Forestry Association
Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd.
L & M Wood Products (1985) Ltd.
MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.
Millar Western Industries Ltd.
NorSask Forest Products Ltd.
Saskatchewan Forest Products Corp.
Vermette Wood Preservers Ltd.
Lehner Wood Preservers Ltd.
Aallcann Wood Suppliers
R & T Trucking
Newton Logging
Provincial Forest Products
Dutch Elm Disease Committee
Central Forest Products Association, Inc.
SIAST - Woodland Campus
Mistik Management
Farm Woodlot Association of Saskatchewan
Saskatchewan Christmas Tree Growers Association
Forestry Canada
Canadian Institute of Forestry
Canadian Inter-Agency Forest Fire Centre

Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation
Saskatchewan Fly Fishers
Saskatchewan Commercial Fishermen's Co-operative Federation Ltd.

Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations
Meadow Lake Tribal Council
Prince Albert Tribal Council
Metis Society of Saskatchewan
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre

Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities
Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association
Saskatchewan Rural Development
Saskatchewan Wild Rice Council
Saskatchewan Outfitters Association
Clearwater Region Development Planning Committee
Northwest Tourism Development Group
Northeast Municipalities Association
Northwest Municipalities Association
Saskatchewan Landing Development Association
Cottage Owners' Associations